

## REPORT

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DATE OF INFORMATION 1949

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SOURCE Meditzinskiy Rabotnik, No 5 (817), 1949. (Information requested.)

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY MEDICAL ACADEMY IMENI S. M. KIROV

One hundred and fifty years ago, the Medico-Surgical Academy was established in St Petersburg. Eighty three years later, it became known as the Military Medical Academy.

The Academy operates on the principle that its basic task is to promote the training of doctors and give them a thorough course in some special field. Today, it has some 50 chairs of learning. Among them are the chairs of pharmacy, neurosurgery, orthopedics, stomatology, urology, physiotherapy, medical statistics, and medical supplies.

The Academy has had many famous scientists on its staff. Prof. N. W. Zimin determined the synthesis of aniline while working at the Academy, however it remained for the Germans to utilize this discovery and thus become the leading nation in the manufacture of synthetic dyes. Zimin's work in connection with nitroglycerin was used by the Swedes.

Many schools of Soviet science began at the Academy. Here S. P. Botkin developed the theory of functional analyses of patients. So far some 45 professors have graduated from his clinic.

The Academy worked in close harmony with the Germans and was therefore able to take full advantage of the brilliant achievements of German medicine. Thus, Prof I.V. Buyal'skiy, in his attempt to determine the reliability of German theories, was able to publish his world-famous Anatomico-surgical Atlas based on his research data.

Such world-famous scientists as N.V. Sklifosovskiy, N.A. Vel'yaminov, N.R. Vreden, S.P. Fedorov, V.A. Oppel' and G.I. Turner have been on the Academy's staff. The latter three were active during Soviet rule.

There were also many other famous people: I.P. Pavlov, I.M. Sechenov, I.M. Balinskiy, P.M. Al'biteskiy and others.

Under Soviet rule, the Academy has graduated some 11,000 medical personnel. Many served heroically on the various fronts during World War II. At present, the Academy still has many famous names on its staff. There are, for example, Academician Ye.N. Pavlovskiy (parasitologist), B.S. Girselay (surgeon), P.A. Kupriyanov (surgeon), V.N. Shanov (surgeon), V.N. Shevkunenko (surgeon), V.I. Voyachek (otorhinolaryngologist), N.G. Khlopin (histologist), and many others.

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SOURCE The Burma Gazette, Vol 1, No 7, 1949. (Information requested.)EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION IN BURMA

President's House, Rangoon  
 10 February 1949

The Union President, with the concurrence of the Union Legislature (Parliament) and in pursuance of subsection (2) of section 110 of the Constitution, hereby declares that the 1948 Martial Law Ordinance (Emergency Legislation No 5 of 1948) and the 1948 Constitutional Remedies Suspension Law (Emergency Legislation No 6 of 1948) shall be continued in effect for an additional 6 months commencing 1 March 1949.

Sao Shwe Thakhe  
 Provisional President of the Union of Burma

Rangoon, 10 February 1949

By order,

Shwe Daw,  
 President's Secretary

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SOURCE Nea Alithia, No 1240, 1949. (Information requested.)TURKISH MINORITY IN GREECE

Houssein Moustapha, the new Mufti, was installed a few days ago in Comotini, Thrace. The new religious leader of the Turkish minority in Greece promised that he would work for friendship between the Greeks and Turks in Thrace.

It is during such periodic contacts that we of Central, Northern Greece, and the islands, remember that we still have, even after the population exchange, a compact minority of Turks in our country. This minority is entirely a friendly one. It shows a greater interest in government than is sometimes shown by the native Greeks. This is very much substantiated by the Turks of Thrace as well as their representatives in Parliament.

The Mufti is to the Moslems what the Metropolitan is to us, since he is their highest local religious leader. Our tolerance is not only dictated by the Constitution, but also by the conscience of the Greek nation. No one would think of interfering with the religion of those who live in Greece. The Catholics and Armenians when they were here -- for now there are few -- always had freedom of religious expression. This, however, is not the most important reason for the sympathy of the Turks for the Government. More important is the fairness of administration, justice, and taxation for all.

But why haven't our diplomats thought of making a friendly proposal for the organized migration of the Turks to spacious and fertile Asia Minor which is today the cradle of Turkey? There would be a subsequent thinning out for the Greek population and the nostalgia of the Turks for their native land would be fulfilled. All this without the least expense to fellow citizens for they would take their fortunes and families with them, and Asia Minor would provide a good and adequate home. Turkish nationals would be more useful in their own country as there are always disadvantages for minorities in a strange land.

The Turks of Thrace have been conscripted, and lately some of them have taken part in engagements with guerrillas, but they have no actual interest in them. At the beginning of an engagement at the foot of Olympus a year ago, one of our battalions was suddenly dispersed, and the Turks were the first to run. This was brought out in an attempt to fix responsibility on their commanding officers by the Salonica Military Commission.

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The Turks of Thrace are farmers, specifically, horticulturists, viticulturists, woodcutters, and breeders of small livestock; they can also pursue these occupations in their own country. Since they are not townsmen, their settlement in Asia Minor should not be difficult. It is well known that they remained here after the exchange to counterbalance the Greek townsmen who remained in Istanbul, which was suggested by Hansen. The situation is one-sided. Is not the return of the Thracian Moslems to their own country advantageous for themselves as well as for Turkey?

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